

# ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

VOL. IV.—NO 43. 198.

HALIFAX, N. C. DECEMBER 20, 1832.

## FLOUR, JUST RECEIVED

40 Barrels SUPERFINE and FAMILY FLOUR.  
HAWKINS & PIERCE.  
November 1 1832. 36—41

## PIANOS FOR SALE. C. HALL

NORFOLK VIRGINIA,  
Agent for the sale of Chickering's Piano Fortes, and will sell those celebrated Instruments on as favorable terms as they can be had of the Manufacturer, with the addition only of Freight and Insurance.

FOR the character of these Instruments, persons desirous of purchasing can be referred to many in the first circle of society in Norfolk, and indeed, in the United States who now have them in use.

THESE Pianos are of beautifully polished dark Brazilian Rose Wood, with additional and extra additional KEYS, full length Sounding Board, Strings all steel, two Pedals, elegantly carved legs, and front projections.

THEY will be warranted, in every respect, FIRST RATE INSTRUMENTS, and are free from that tinsel gilding and ornament generally so lavishly displayed on the common ones.

THE exterior of them is plain yet RICH and ELEGANT, but the TONE is the great recommendation, being very soft and sweet and, at the same time, clear and brilliant.

ANOTHER very excellent quality which these Pianos possess is, that of continuing in tune much longer than the common instruments.

When purchased by persons living at a distance, they will be carefully packed and forwarded free of charge for packing or packing case. C. HALL.  
Norfolk, Va. Nov. 12, 1832. 33—6t  
\*The Danville Reporter will insert the above six times and charge C. HALL.

## WILLIAM H. REDWOOD

AGENT  
for the disposal of such of their Produce as they may be disposed to send to the

**NORFOLK MARKET,**  
and for the purchase of any commodities which this market offers.

After several years experience as a  
*Commission Merchant,*

(during which time he has had considerable intercourse with the citizens of North Carolina, and has reason to believe he has given general satisfaction) he flatters himself he is well prepared to do entire justice to the interest of those who may confide their produce to his disposal.

The most satisfactory references can be given in Virginia and North Carolina.  
Norfolk October 18, 1832. 36—9t

## S. WEITAKER, Attorney at Law.

PRACTICES in the County and Superior Courts of Martin, Northampton and Halifax and the Superior Courts of Washington. When not absent on professional duty, he will be at his office in the Town of Halifax on Mondays & Tuesdays; at any other time at his residence in the County.  
Halifax January 1832. 12m

THE Subscriber living within a few hundred yards of Farmwell Grove Academy, is prepared to take eight of ten boarders, during the next year.

TERMS—For all over 16 years of age \$32 50 per session,  
Under that age 30 "  
No extra charge will be made, except for Candles.  
M. L. WIGGINS.  
Dec. 4. 1832. 42—3t

## NOTICE.

THE Sale of Quankey Tract of Land is postponed to Saturday the 22d of this month, when it will positively take place on the premises.  
T. BURGESS, C. M. E.  
Dec. 11, 1832. 42—2w

## AGENCY AT HALIFAX.

I RESPECTFULLY offer my services to the public and the friends of my brother, ANDREW HARRIS, in receiving and shipping

PRODUCE AND MERCHANDIZE to his care at Norfolk, Virginia.

I shall receive by the first boats from Norfolk, a good assortment of  
**Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Blankets, Hats, Salt &c. &c.**  
which will be disposed of at reduced prices.

WARREN HARRIS.  
Halifax N. C. Sept. 27 1832. 31—17t  
The Raleigh Register and Warrenton Reporter will insert the above 4 months and forward their accounts for payment to  
W. H.

## FOR RENT.

THE Store House, at present occupied by Messrs. Weston White & Co. Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next for terms apply to JNO. H. or D. C. FENNER.  
Halifax No. 29 1832. 41—1f

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of  
**HAWKINS & PIERCE,**  
as Merchants, in the town of Halifax; and have taken the Store House lately occupied by Hawkins and Harris on the corner nearly opposite the Store of Mr. JOSHUA CORPREW. They assure the Public that they can, and will give entire satisfaction to all who may favour them with a call previous to purchasing elsewhere.  
REDDIN J. HAWKINS,  
THOMAS M. PIERCE.

## HAWKINS & PIERCE

Have just received from New York, A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fancy, Seasonable & Staple Dry Goods,**

ALSO,  
**GROCERIES,**

**Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.**

Their stock is entirely NEW, consisting in part of the following Articles:

- Superfine Blue, Black and Fancy Col'd Cloths,
- Do. Do. Do. Casimeres,
- Cassinetes, in great variety of qualities and colors,
- Calicoes, Do. Do. Do.
- Cotton Cambricks,
- Plain and Fig'd Book Muslin,
- Do. Do. Swiss Do. very beautiful,
- Do. Do. Mull Do. Do.
- Jachonet, Nansook and Hair Cord Muslin,
- Check'd and Lace Striped, Do.
- Gro de Naps, Sinchews & Sarsnetts,
- Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery.
- Misses Do. Do.
- Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur lined Gloves,
- Gentlemen's Buck Skin, Beaver Do. Red, White and Green Flannels,
- Bang-up Cord, and Fustian (durable articles for Winter.)
- Italian Crapes, Blk Bombazet and Bombazine,
- Gros de Nap Hdks,
- Poland and Pongee Do.
- Foullards Do.
- Thread and Bobinet Laces,
- Do. Do. Edgings and Footings,
- 4-4 & 6-4 Bobinet Laces,
- Swansdown and Valencia Vestings,
- Linens, Lawns and Th'd Cambricks,
- Brown and Bleached Shirtings,
- Do. Do. Sheetings,
- Hats and Shoes,
- Dunstable Bonnets (a new style)
- Bolivar Hats, &c. &c. &c.

We have received a consignment of Superfine and Family FLOUR, and are daily expecting a supply of T. I. SALT.

Our Stock is entirely new and fresh, and will be offered as low as any in this place. We will give good prices for all kinds of Merchandize Produce brought to this market.  
H. & P.  
October 18, 1832. 34—1f

## Books Stationary &c. &c.

JUST received a variety of School and Blank BOOKS, the best quality, plain and ruled paper Letter, do. Quills, Ink, Peruvian pens, Playing Cards Conversation do.

Amongst the Books enumerated above will be found, sets of books for Stores, Letter, Day, and Invoice Books, &c.  
JOS. L. SIMMONS

## NOTICE.

A liberal price will be given for a first rate MILCH COW—apply at his office.  
Halifax Nov. 2, 1832. 37—1f

## NOTICE.

I will pay the highest Cash price for 100 Bushels of nice clean FLAX SEED.  
JOS. L. SIMMONS.  
October 25, 1832. 36—1f

**Electricity**—Modern writers in treating of this singular substance, (if substance it be) have found it convenient to consider it as divisible into three general heads; combined or accumulated, medical and voltaic electricity.

**Medical electricity**, rests upon the fact of the animal body being a conductor, and is only the transmission of the electric fluid through any part, by bringing within the circuit, between the outside and inside surface of a charged jar. Thus, if a person grasp the outer coating in his left hand, and bring his right hand to touch the wire from the inner coating, of a Leyden Jar, he forms a conducting circuit, and the charge will pass through his arms across his chest. To act upon the delicate textures of the eye, the fluid should be received with a wooden point. Like many other remedies electricity has been proposed as a cure for every malady; and after being scarcely trusted to in any case, has, at length fallen principally into the hands of the empiric. The experiment of raising a kite is very hazardous, and cannot teach us any more than what is already known. Its action is simple; the kite reaches the thunder-cloud highly charged with electricity, and the lightning passes through a thin copper wire, twisted in the string, ending with a silk cord, to preserve the experiment. The electricity of clouds is obtained from the earth during evaporation; and they are sometimes possessed of negative and sometimes of the positive electricity, and all the appearance of lightning are caused by these two passing to recover the balance. When two clouds, in opposite states, approach sufficiently near to each other, a spark of lightning darts between them, and produces the beautiful phenomena of sheet lightning. A cloud, within what is termed the striking distance, discharges itself to the earth by a spark, that is, from its appearance, called the zigzag or forked lightning.—This from the spark results from the unevenness of the receiving surface, as the mountains, trees, &c. afford on the earth.

When a thunder cloud is passing over an individual in open space, as a field or moor, it is best to lie flat down, because standing up brings the head nearer to the cloud, and solicits the electric discharge; besides, the passage of the fluid through the brain and spine is much more dangerous than it is through the body generally. Sometimes persons are killed by lightning, without having been struck by the flash. In this case it is the returning stroke, as it is termed, which proves fatal. Its explanation is beautiful; a cloud, highly charged, say positively, hangs over an individual, but not near enough to strike him; however, it drives all the positive electricity in his body down towards his feet, leaving his head strongly negative, when the cloud is suddenly discharged by some neighboring body, a tall tree, for example, the positive electricity rushes back into his head with sufficient power to arrest the nervous function, and, consequently, to destroy life.—The singular phenomenon, often observed in Italy, of the lightning streaming from clouds into the crater of a volcano, as they pass over it, arises from the ready passage which the heated air proceeding from the crater affords to electricity. During a thunder storm it is dangerous to carry any metallic body higher than the head, as an umbrella ferrous, because metal affords such a ready passage to lightning, that as it were, solicits its approach. For a similar reason, it is improper, to run under trees, or near any tall body which is a worse conductor than the human body, because it will leave the tree and rush through the body. Thunder rods preserves ships and houses, it is supposed, by being better conductors than wood or stone, and consequently they receive the lightning, & conduct it, silently and harmless, to the earth; whereas when the electric fluid enters a bad conductor, either destroys it by combustion or by being shivered into atoms. Thunder rods have been used in Persia from the most remote period, proving the sagacity of eastern observers.

**Soult**, the Premier of the new French cabinet, is now nearly sixty-four years of age, having been born on the 29th of March, 1760. He is a native of St. Amand, in the Department of Tarn. He entered into the army as a private at sixteen years of age, and had risen at the age of twenty-two to the employment of Military instructor in the army of the Upper Rhine, under Marshal Luckner, with the rank of sub-lieutenant of grenadiers. Within two months he was made adjutant major and captain; this was in 1791. His next appointment was on the staff of Hoche, then commander-in-chief. In the same year he commanded a regiment under Gen. Lefebvre, and distinguished himself so much, in that situation, and his services under Jourdan in the next, that he was brevetted General of Brig-

ade in 1794, then being but twenty-five years of age. At the battle of Austerlitz, soon afterwards, he made that memorable defence and retreat which acquired him so much reputation. He had been despatched to the left of the army with three battalions, and one hundred and fifty cavalry. In the mean time a change of position had taken place, and he found himself surrounded by four thousand Austrian cavalry.—Tho' repeatedly summoned to surrender, he rallied his forces and repulsed several general charges of the enemy, and finally carried his troops safely to rejoin the army. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus.

After the peace of Compo Formio, concluded by Bonaparte, Joubert was appointed to the new army of the Rhine, Soult was made a general of division, and employed in suppressing the disturbances in Switzerland. He next served in Italy under Massena, and was shut up with him in Genoa. Here it was that he first attracted the attention of Napoleon. Massena was asked by Napoleon, who only knew Soult by report, what was his reputation.—"For judgment and courage," replied Massena, "he has no superior." The almost immediate issue of this recommendation was the appointment to the command of the Chasseurs of the Consular Guard, and subsequently the command of the army encamped at Boulogne, intended for the invasion of England. In 1804, at the age of thirty-five, he was created a Marshal of France.

Soult commanded the centre at the battle of Austerlitz. When Napoleon was giving his instructions he said to Soult, "as for you, act as you always do."—It was on that occasion that he delayed obeying the commands of the Emperor to attack the heights of Pratzen, until they had been repeated several times, and Bonaparte expressed indignation at his disobedience. "Tell the Emperor," replied Soult, "that I will obey but not just now." He was watching the movements of the Russians, and when he did attack, the triumph was complete. Bonaparte, who had seen the manoeuvre, rode up to him in the presence of the whole staff, and said, "Marshal, I esteem you the ablest tactician in my empire." After the battle of Eylau, he was created Duke of Dalmatia.

In 1808 he was sent into Spain, where he continued for five years, with little success, yet having signalled himself by his courage and skill on several occasions. His first military duty was the pursuit of sir John Moore, and when that distinguished officer fell at Corunna, Soult magnanimously paid funeral honors to his memory, and ordered a monumental inscription to be engraved on the rock near which he fell. He next invaded Portugal, where he was at first very successful, and made himself popular. When, however, the Duke of Wellington moved against him, he was surprised at the passage of the Douro, and only escaped by the loss of artillery and baggage. His retreat is considered by military achievement. He continued, with various success, until he was recalled to join the Emperor in his Russian expedition.

During his absence from Spain the battle of Vitoria was fought in which the French were totally defeated by the Duke of Wellington, and Soult was commanded from Dresden to repair the shattered. He was twice repulsed from Napoleon; driven, after a terrible defence of two days, from his entrenching camp at Bayonne, again defeated, at Vittoria, and again in 1814, after publishing a proclamation in favor of Napoleon, he was in the midst of his reverses; he was defeated under the walls of Thoulouse. He finally gave in, surrendered his command to the Duke of Angouleme, and gave his adhesion to Louis XVIII. who confirmed him in his titles and property, made him a general of division, and in December, 1814, made him minister at war.

On Bonaparte's return, Soult was made a peer, and fought for him at Fleurus and Waterloo. On the second restoration, he was among the proscribed, and retired the dutchy of Berg, where he is said to have employed himself in writing his memoirs.

He received permission to return to France in 1816, and was made a marshal again. In 1830, he joined with Louis Philippe, and his subsequent course to his appointment to the part of Prime minister, is familiarly known.

Soult was undoubtedly one of the most able, as he was one of the most favored of Napoleon's Generals. He has been as remarkable for his prudence and judgment, as for his courage and Military skill.

**Bar-Maids**—in France, very handsome girls are sometimes employed as bar-maids, to entice customers. But one of the French provincial journals, giving a few details respecting the fair of Beaucuire, publishes the following order of the police: "No coffee-house keeper or lemonade, either in the fair or in the town, will be permitted to expose, at the counter or otherwise, for the purpose of attracting visitors, any woman except his own lawful wife, under the penalty of a heavy fine."

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Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

State of North Carolina.  
HALIFAX COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.  
November Term 1832.

Hawkins & Harris } Orig. Atta. Levied on the Defendants right and interest in one tract of Land adjoining the land of Hardy Jackson and others.

vs  
Wm. S. Powell }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. S. Powell is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made in the Roanoke Advocate for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Halifax at the Court House in Halifax Town, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to plead answer or demer, otherwise judgement will be taken against him.  
Witness M. H. PETWAY, Clk.  
By J. H. HARWELL, D. C.  
Price Adv. \$3 50. 40—6w

State of North Carolina.  
HALIFAX COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.  
November Term 1832.

J. H. McLemore } Warrent Levied on Ladd.

vs  
Albert Webb }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Albert Webb is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Roanoke Advocate for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Halifax, at the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on the third Monday of February 1833, then and there to shew cause why an order of sale should not be made to sell said land, otherwise judgement will be confirmed against him.  
Witness M. H. PETWAY, Clk.  
By J. H. HARWELL, D. C.  
Price Adv. \$3 50. 41—6w

## JOSEPH L. SIMMONS

MAKES this method of reminding his old friends and customers that he continues to transact business, in this place as a  
**General Agent and Commission Merchant.**

He will, with his usual punctuality and despatch, receive, store and ship  
**MERCHANDIZE, PRODUCE &c.**  
and attend to such orders as he may receive for selling and purchasing.  
He will keep on hand a supply of Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Salt, Rope, Bagging, Twine &c. &c. &c.  
October 11, 1832. 33—1f

## EDUCATION.

A School will be opened at the Endfield Academy Halifax County North Carolina on Monday the 31st December 1832 in which will be taught the different branches of English literature, under the care of Mr. JOHN BEVANS.  
 tuition per session of five months \$9.00  
Board can be had on good terms in the neighborhood convenient to the Academy.  
M. C. WHITAKER,  
S. WHITAKER.  
Nov. 27, 1832. 40—3w

## WARREN HARRIS,

Commission and Grocery Merchant.  
HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA.

IS this day receiving, by the Norfolk Boats, a part of his supply of

## GROCERIES,

- BAGGING, ROPE, &c. &c.
- and expects a further supply daily, which he is determined to sell lower than any other house in the place. He invites his old customers and friends to call and examine for themselves before they purchase elsewhere. The following is in part:  
6 Hhds. Brown Sugar 2 Loaf Ditto,  
5 Hhds. & 10 Bbls. Balt Whiskey,  
3 Hhds. N. E. Rum. 2 Bbls. Cog Brandy  
3 " Mollasses, 5 " Old Nash,  
5 Bbls Monongahela Whiskey (the Best in the World!)
- 10 Bags Coffe, 2000 Bush, T. I. Salt,  
100 Sack Liverpool fill'd Ditto,  
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging (well assorted),  
100 Coils Bale Rope, 300 lbs. Bagging Twine,  
20 Kegs Cut Nails, 50 Bbls. Thonastone Lime,  
20 Doz. Wool Hats, 10 Box Sperm and Talow Candles,  
10 Pieces Negro Blankets, 20 do Clothing  
40 Bbls. Sup. Flour, 15000 lbs. Iron assorted 1000 Do Steel

N. B. I offer my services to the public in general to receive and forward all kinds of Produce, which may be entrusted to my care.  
W. H.  
Halifax October 18, 1832. 35—1f